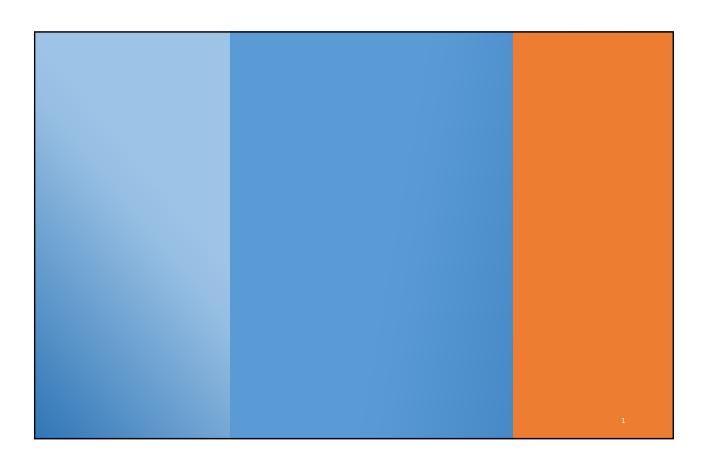
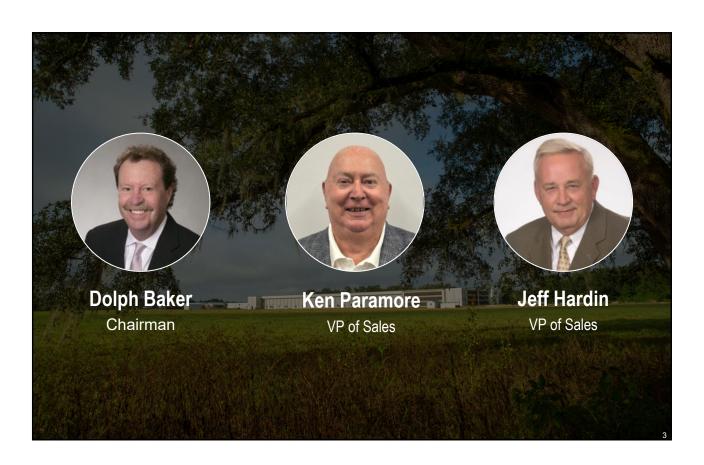
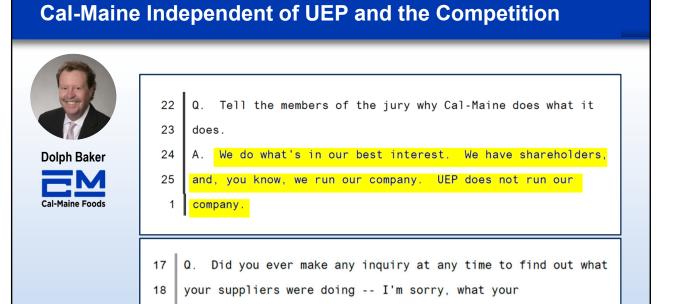
Exhibit A







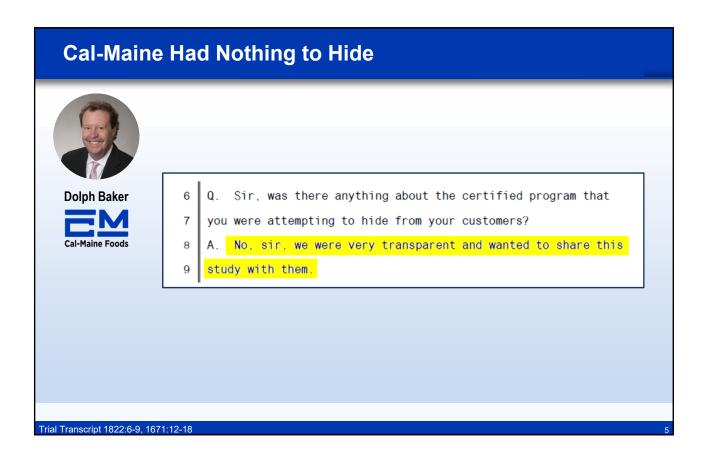


competitors --

No, sir.

20

Trial Transcript 1653:22-1654:1, 1863:17-20



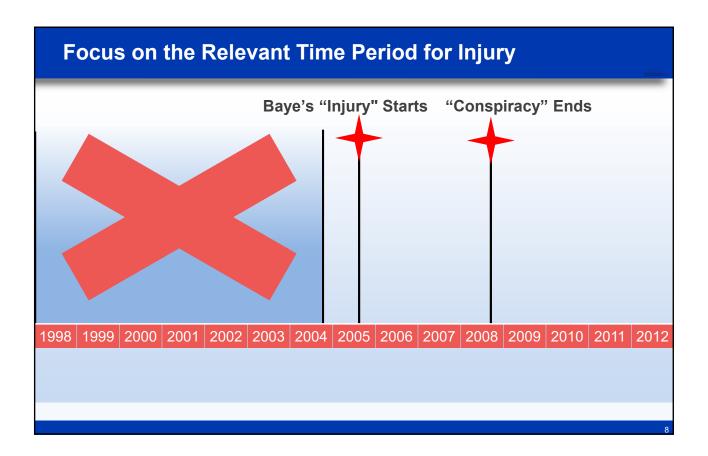
Agenda Molts and Slaughters Exports Certified Program The Relevant Market Plaintiffs' Failure of Proof

Instruction #43: Injury before 2004

Evidence of competitive harm or injury before October 2004 cannot be considered by you in determining whether the actions of Defendants and co-conspirators caused competitive harm or injured Plaintiffs from October 2004 to December 2012.

You can consider evidence before October 2004 in determining whether any Defendant entered or participated in the alleged conspiracy

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MOLTS AND SLAUGHTERS

Molts & Slaughters: Standard Egg Production Practices



Induced Molts Help Productivity.



Slaughters Remove Older, Less Productive Hens. Replace with Younger, More Productive Hens.

Molts & Disposals Serve a Legitimate Business Purpose



Dr. ArmstrongScientific Advisory Committee

Could you just briefly explain the purpose of a molt 5 6 in commercial production? A. If you think about a molt, you have a flock of hens that after a period of weeks, the eggs start to get brittle. The birds have been producing a lot. Their body stores have gone down, and you're at a point where the bird either needs to be 11 terminated, euthanized, or harvested. Molting them allows the 12 bird to be rejuvenated So molting means you're stopping egg production. The 13 bird can have a chance to rejuvenate, and then you have 14 another whole round of egg production. Sometimes it can go to 15 three cycles, two molts in the past. So you think about 16 17 molting from a natural situation, a bird's molt, they lose feathers, etcetera, but in this case, it's a chance for the bird to be rejuvenated after several weeks of producing eggs every 28 hours.

Trial Tr. 3129:5-20

11

Slaughters: Replace Old Hens with Younger Hens



David Hurd



```
15
             If you're moving out a house of older birds that are
    laying at a lower rate of production, you're going to be
16
17
    putting in younger birds that are immediately going to get up
    to a higher rate of production.
18
25
    Q. And if you slaughter less productive hens and then put in
    younger hens that are about to be more productive, again,
    overall, would you be increasing egg production or decreasing
2
3
    A. You would be increasing once the young flock came in to
4
```

Trial Transcript 4737:15-4738:5

5

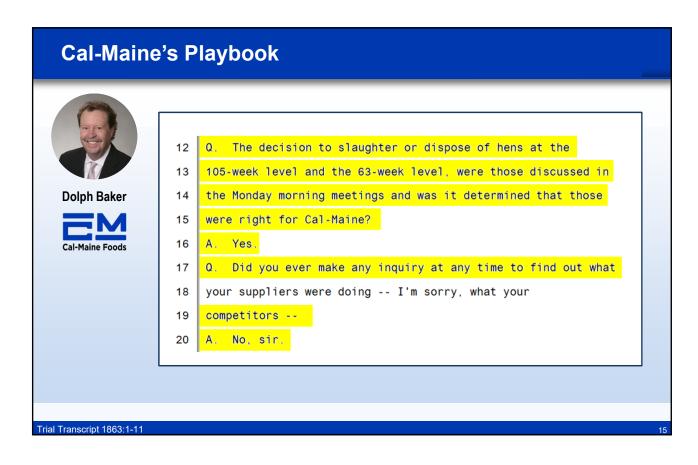
lay.

Instruction #38: Competitive Benefits

Procompetitive benefits include, but are not limited to, increasing production, lowering prices, increasing consumer choice, meeting customer demand, creating a new product, and improving product quality.

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Cal-Maine's Statements Didn't Have an Impact Is it your opinion that Dolph Baker was wrong by 18 19 thinking that Cal-Maine would increase egg prices by committing in writing, along with others in the industry, to 20 Dr. Walker 21 engage in early slaughter and flock reduction? A. I don't know what Mr. Baker thought. I don't know that he 22 23 thought that. Q. But you think he'd be wasting his time by committing in 24 writing to engage in this practice, correct? A. All one-half of a second it took him to sign his name. 1 It's a waste of that half second. Trial Transcript 5541:18-5542:2

Competitors Took Advantage

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11



Marcus Rust

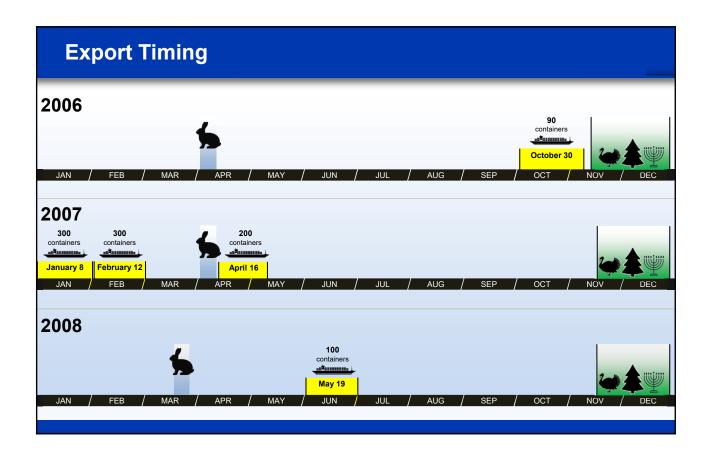


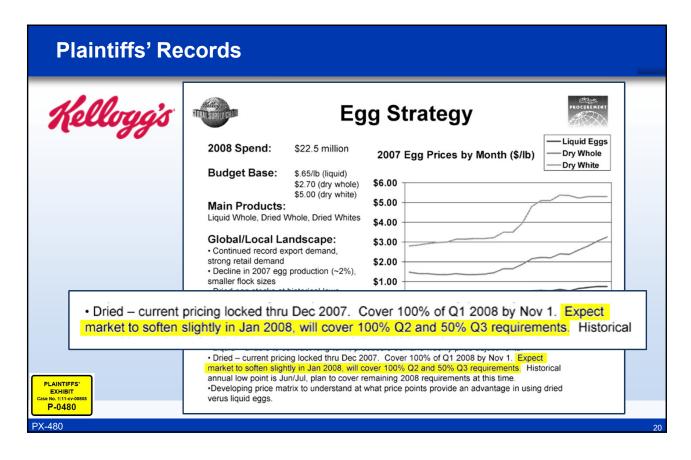
- Q. And you understood when you joined the UEP, that for many years, the UEP had been involved with recommending supply restrictions, right, sir?
- A. The UEP always collected this USDA data that the U.S. government collected that says how many -- what the hatch is, what the inventory is. And then UEP would take all those government numbers and come back to their members and offer voluntary suggestions of what you should do to have more birds or less birds, the market may be here, it may be there.

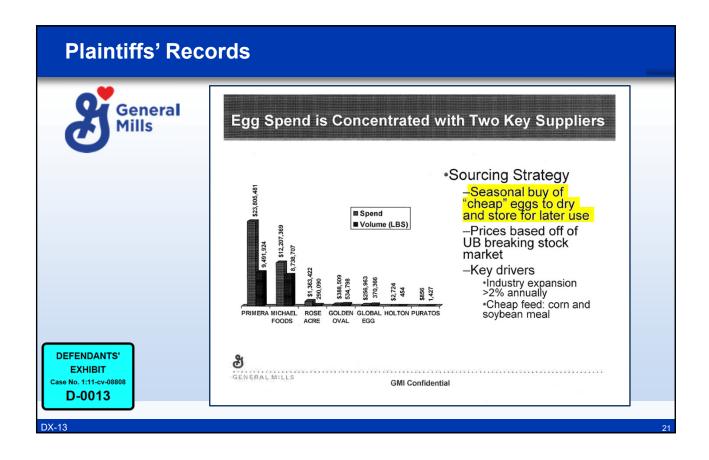
12 And then producers would -- some of them would listen to it and some would, oh, if they're going to do that, I'm 13 14 going to build more houses or add more production, have more, 15 then.

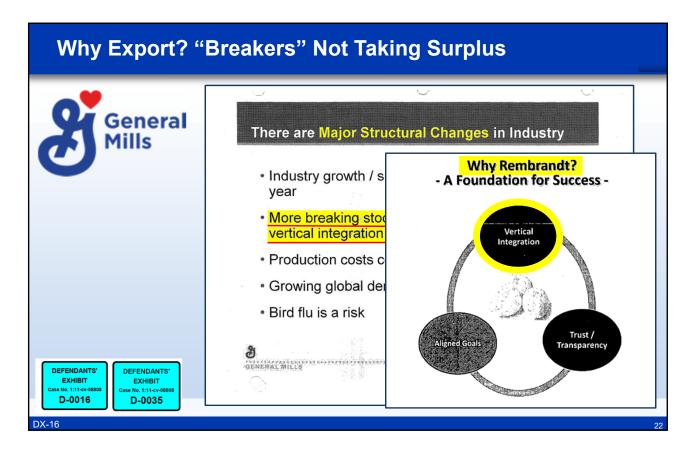
Trial Transcript 4423:3-18

EXPORTS









Why Export? International Demand Increased



US is Seeing New Export Demand from Europe and Asia

- US shell egg exports have doubled in last year Egg product exports up 18%
- Stricter animal welfare laws in Europe Less European production allows for more US imports
- · High energy costs encourage export shipments of high value products like eggs instead of corn or
- Bird flu concerns continue - Recently found in Germany
- Currency benefits; weak dollar

GMI Confidential

DEFENDANTS!

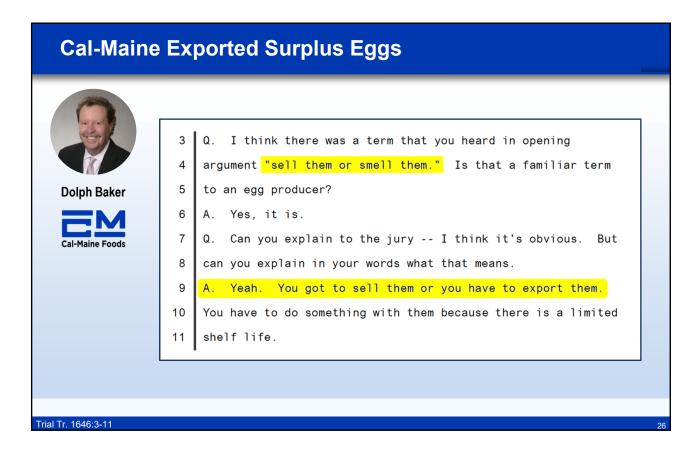
D-0013

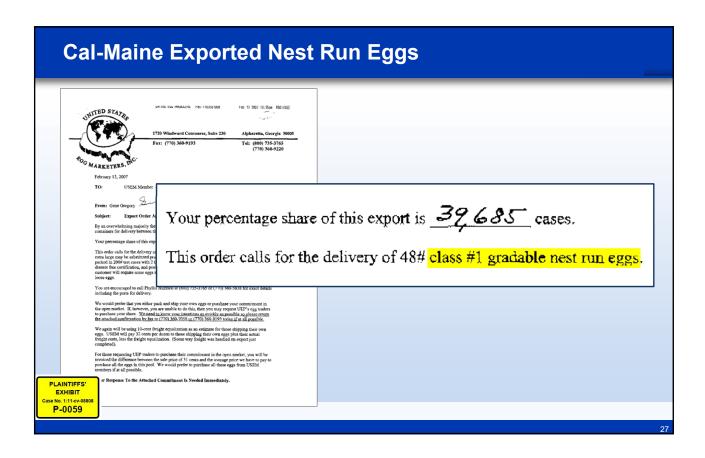
Exports: Demand Begins with a Foreign Buyer

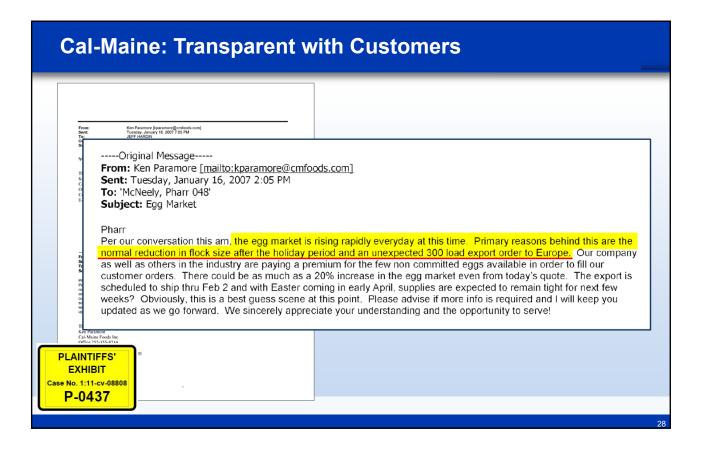
Phyllis Blizzard Read-In Testimony

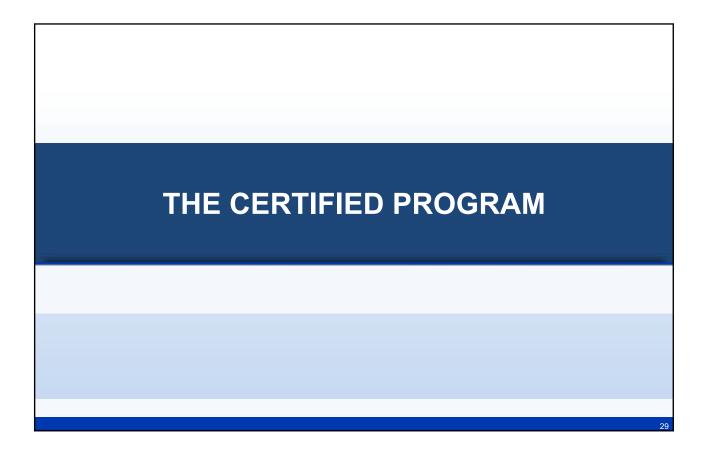
- 23 Prior to September of 2010, who at UEP made the
- 24 determination whether or not an export to a European market
- should take place? 25
 - We were called by an exporter. We would take it to the
- board. 2

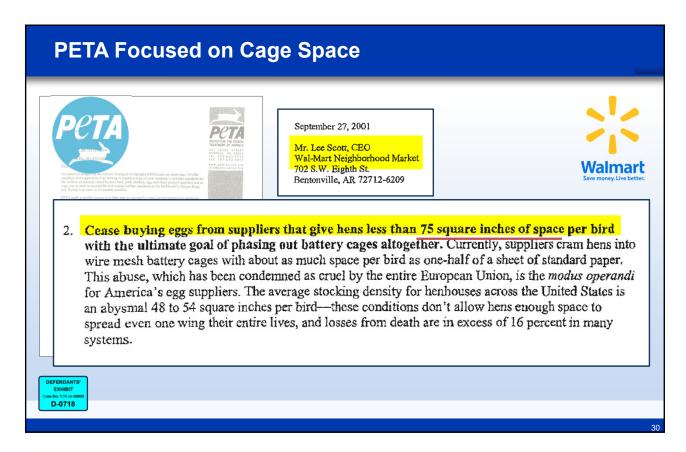












PETA Focused on Cage Space



August 2, 2001

Karen Brown Food Marketing Institute



2. Cease buying eggs from suppliers that give hens less than 75 square inches of space per bird with the ultimate goal of phasing out battery cages altogether. Currently, suppliers cram hens into wire mesh battery cages with about as much space per bird as one-half of a sheet of standard paper. This abuse, which has been condemned as cruel by the entire European Union, is the modus operandi for America's egg suppliers. The average stocking density for hen houses across the United States is an abysmal 48 to 54 square inches per bird—these conditions don't allow hens enough space to spread even one wing their entire lives, and death losses are in excess of 16 percent in many systems.

DEFENDANTS'
EXHIBIT
Case No. 1:11-cv-08808
D-0658

31

Instruction #32: Membership

In determining whether a defendant was a member of the alleged conspiracy, you should **consider only** the evidence about that particular **defendant's statements and conduct**, including any evidence of that defendant's knowledge and participation in the events involved and any other evidence of that particular defendant's participation in the conspiracy alleged.

Page 33

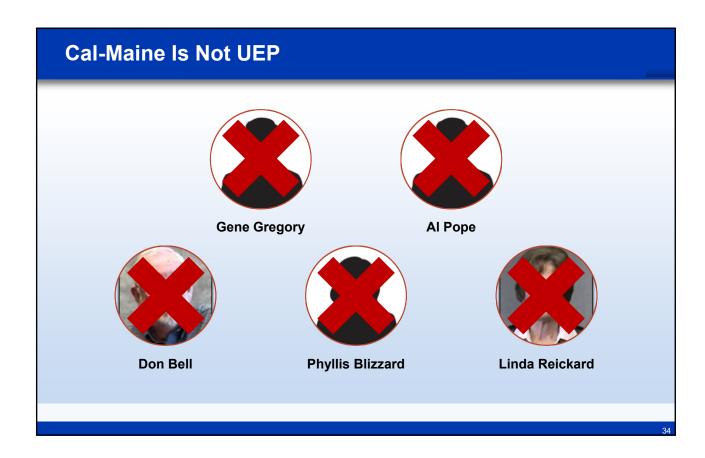
Instructions #48: Member Liability

A person or business that belongs to an association or trade association does not become liable for violating the antitrust laws simply because the association or trade association is liable for such violation. Instead, Plaintiffs must prove that the Defendant in question knew of and participated in the conduct that you find unlawful.

The issue you must decide is whether Plaintiffs proved that Defendants used the membership organization and its challenged practices in an anticompetitive manner.

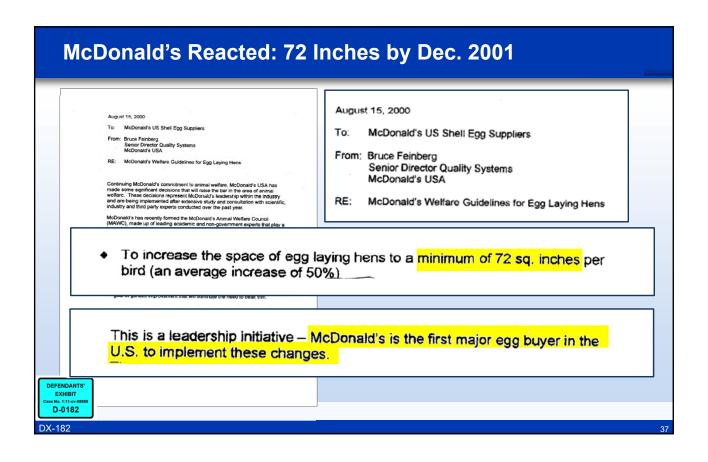
Page 54

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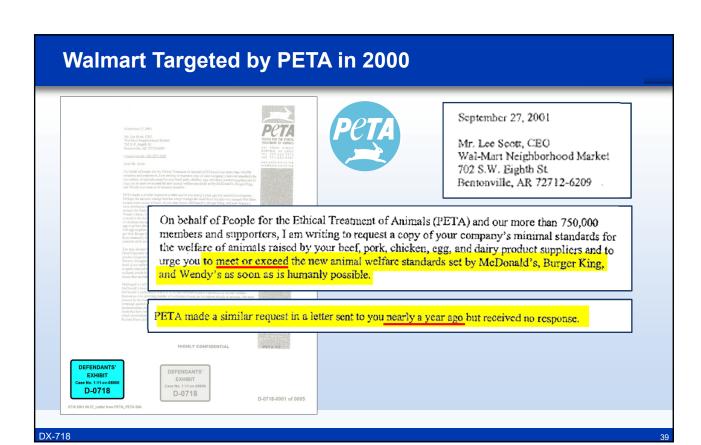




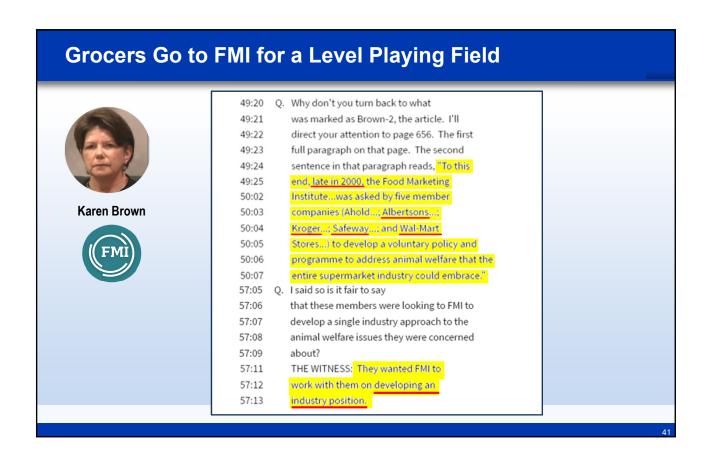




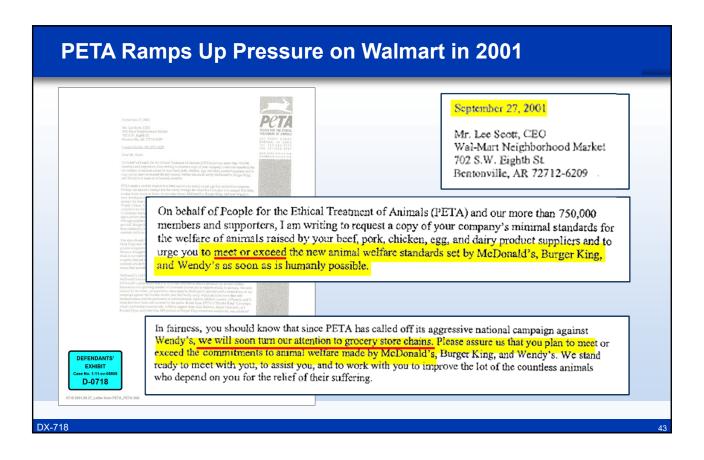


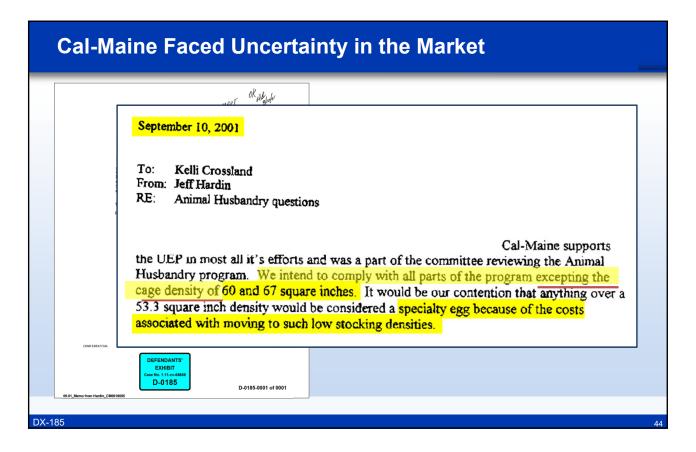


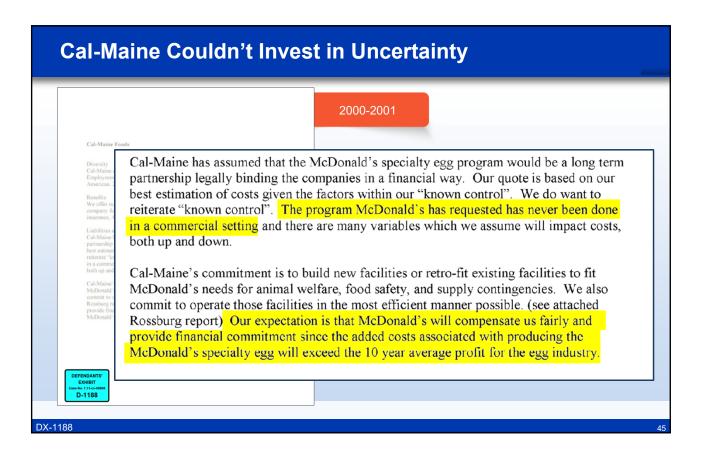


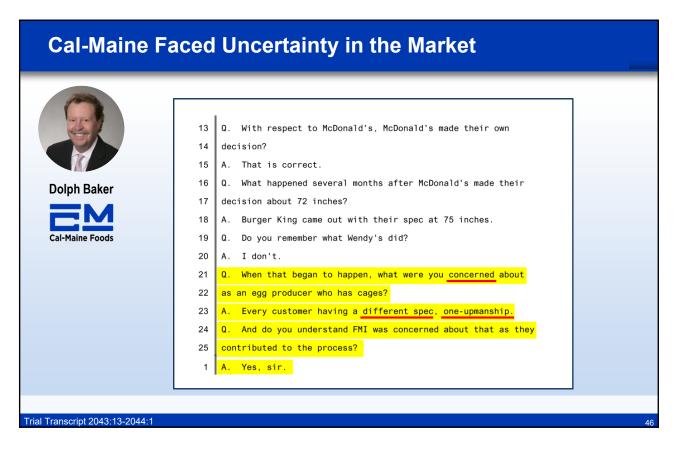


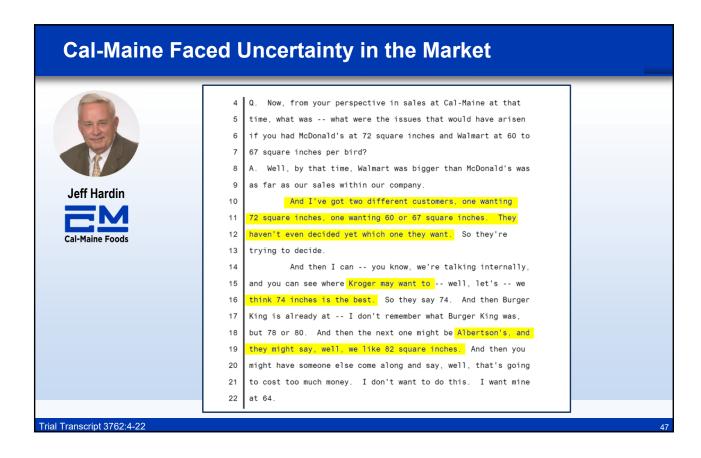


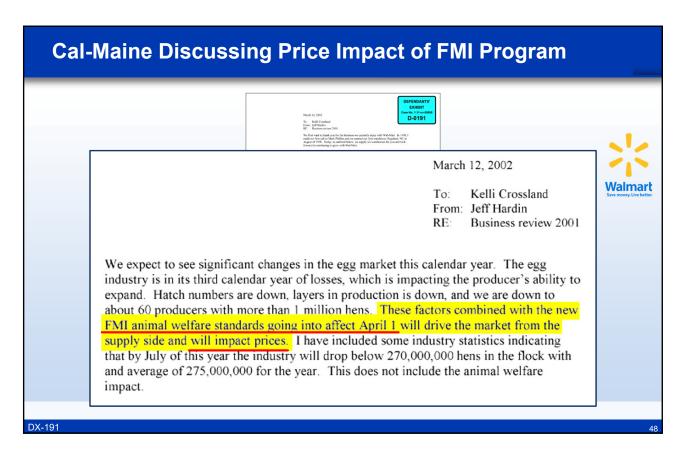




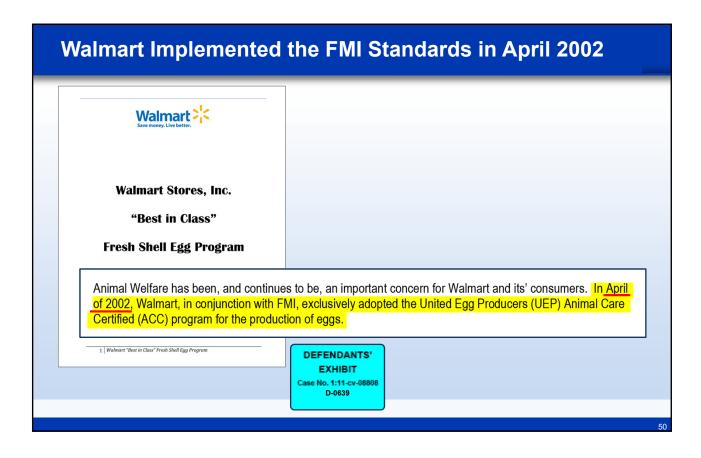


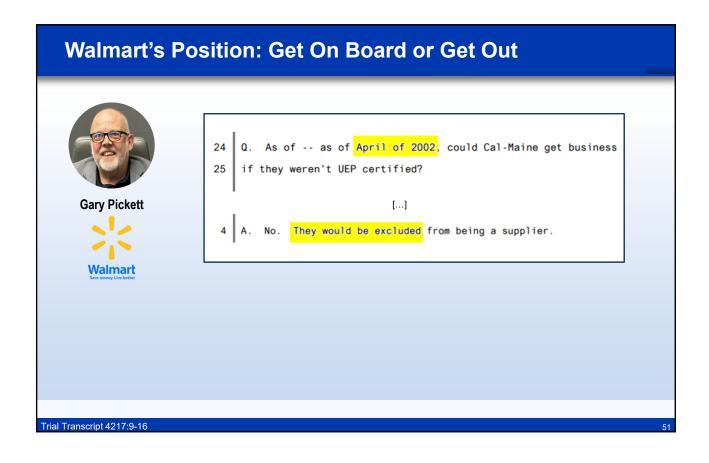


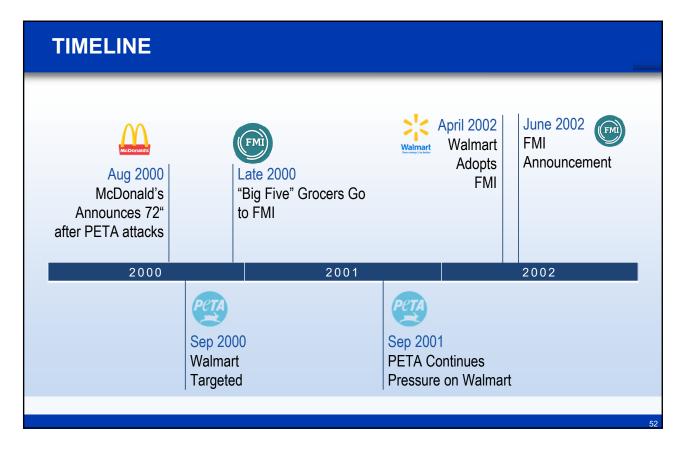












The FMI Program: The Chicken and the Egg



JUNE 2002 REPORT FMI-NCCR Animal Welfare Program

During the past 20 months, FMI and NCCR have been meeting in person and by conference call with our respective retail member committees, our independent advisors and producer organizations. Our experts have reviewed existing producer animal welfare guidelines, identified gaps and recommended specific changes, additions and revisions.

Laying Hens

FMI and NCCR recommend to their members the 2002 guidelines of the United Egg Producers (UEP) for use with their suppliers of eggs and egg products.

UEP developed a process specifically to address animal welfare concerns in 1999 and formulated their guidelines with the input of a Scientific Advisory Committee. During the past twelve months, UEP has made significant progress on a number of their most challenging issues, including beak trimming, induced molting, space allocation, handling, transportation, handling and processing of spent hens, and euthanasia.

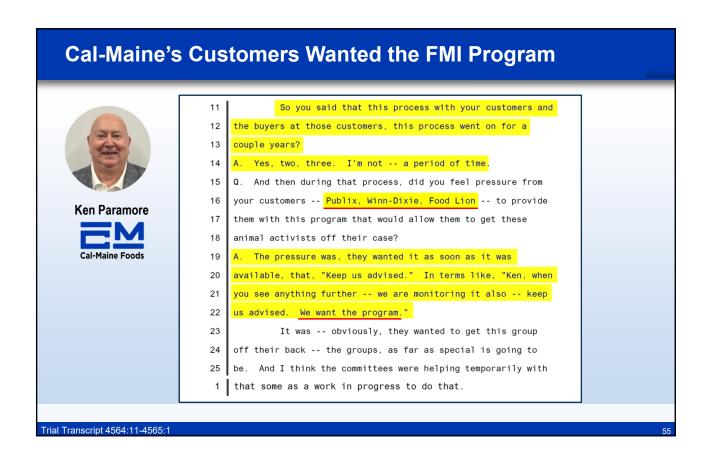
Plaintiffs' Expert: Wrong on the Facts

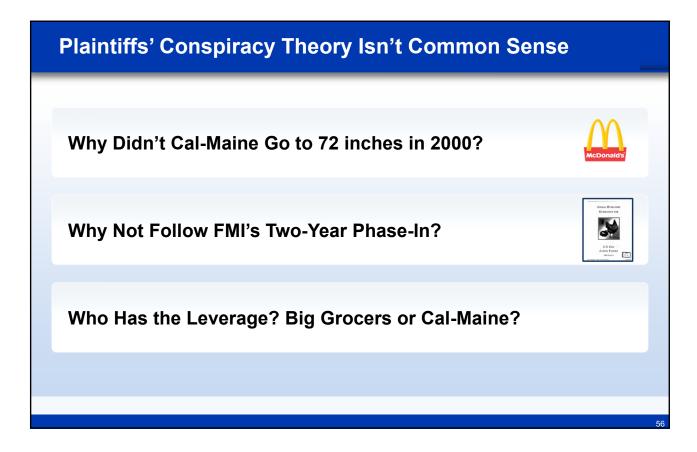


Dr. Baye

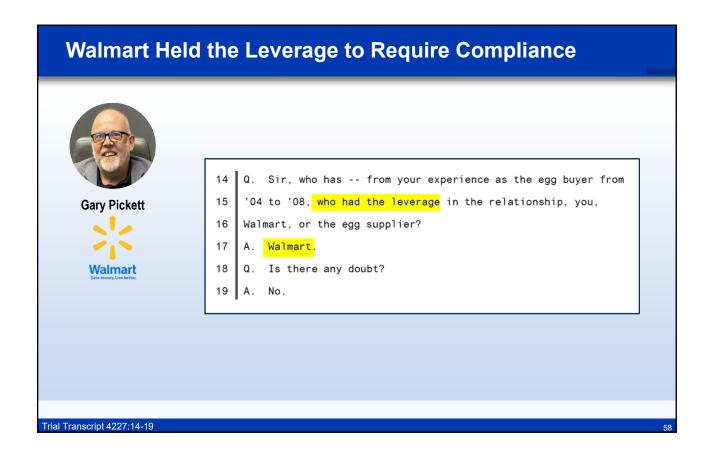
14 And as I looked at the record, it's fairly clear that, early on, the incentives of individual parties to join the UEP and, in particular, sell certified eggs versus 16 17 noncertified eggs, wasn't nearly as strong as it was later in the period here under Restriction 5. And that partly stems 18 from the fact that the customers weren't clamoring to buy 19 20 certified eggs under -- at the very beginning of the 21 guidelines.

Trial Transcript 2559:14-21

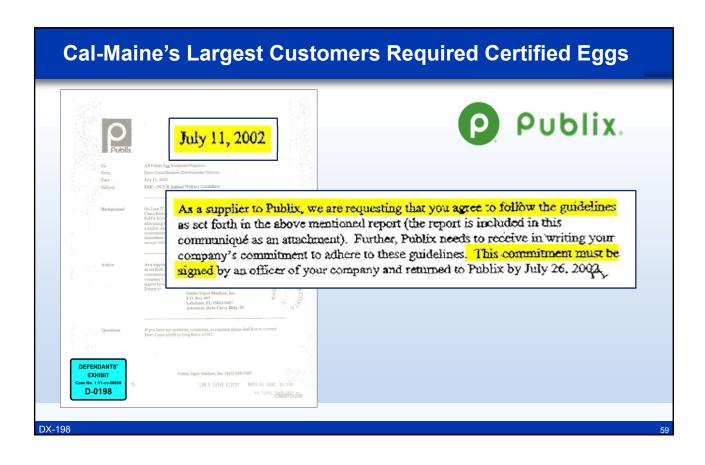




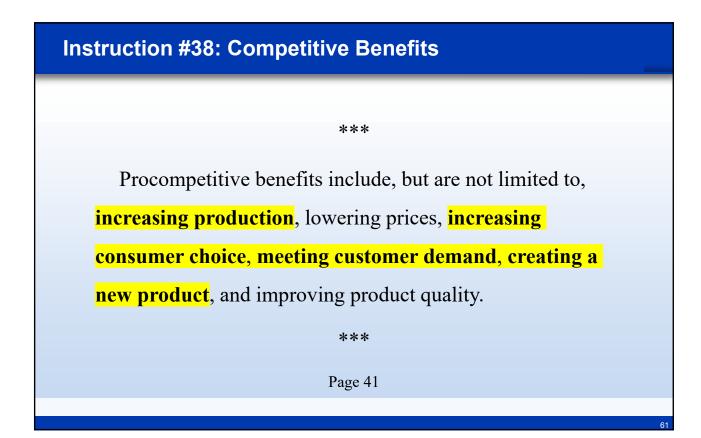
TOP 10 CUSTOMERS (% Sales) 1 Wal-Mart and Sam's 36.5% 2 H.E. Butt Co. 9.6% 3 Eggs America (Sysco, US Foodservice, etc.) 4 Food Lion 5 Winn Dixie 6 Publix

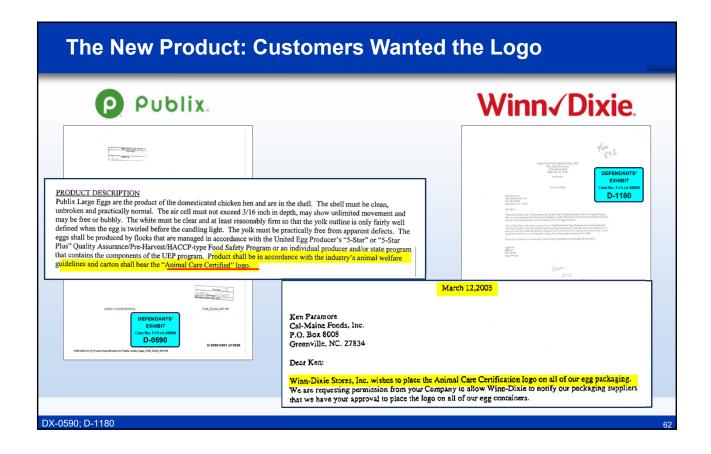


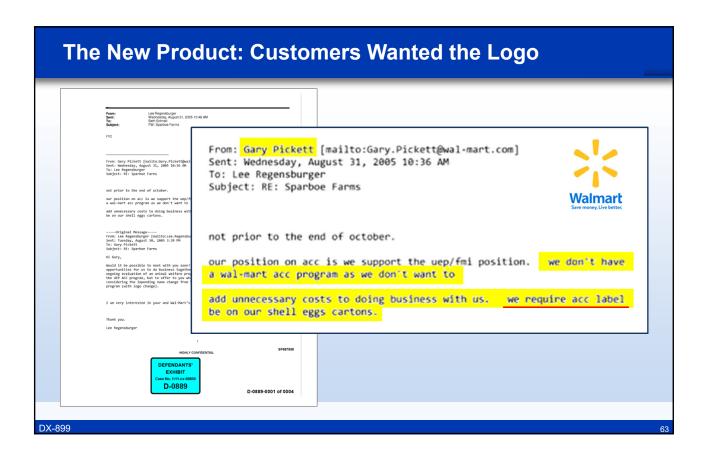
D-0283

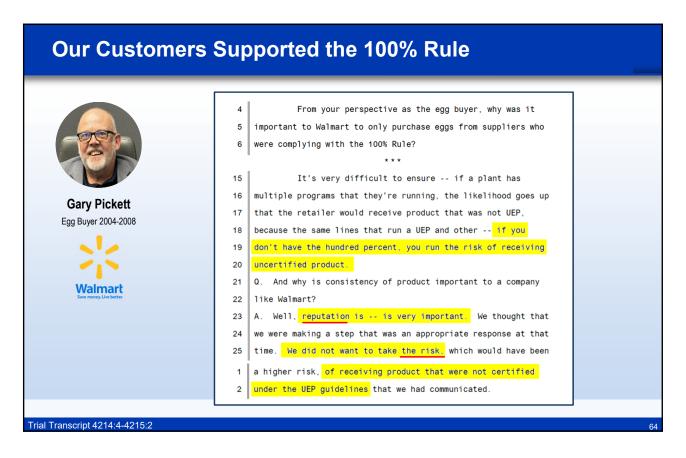


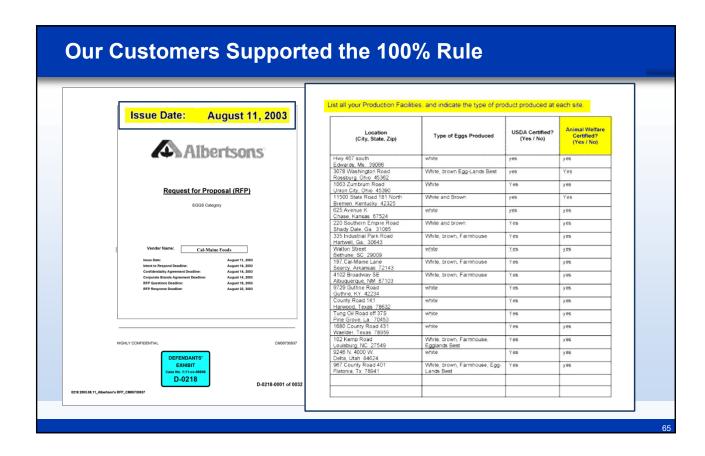


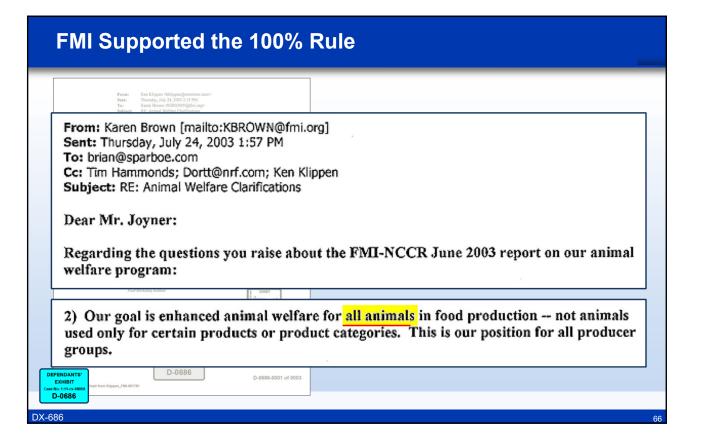


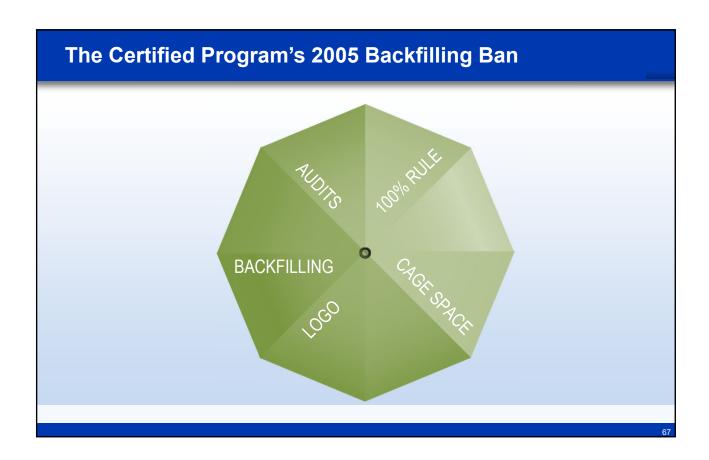


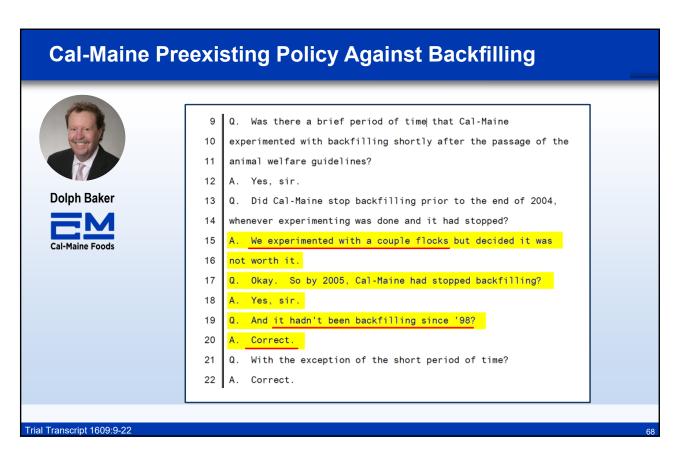


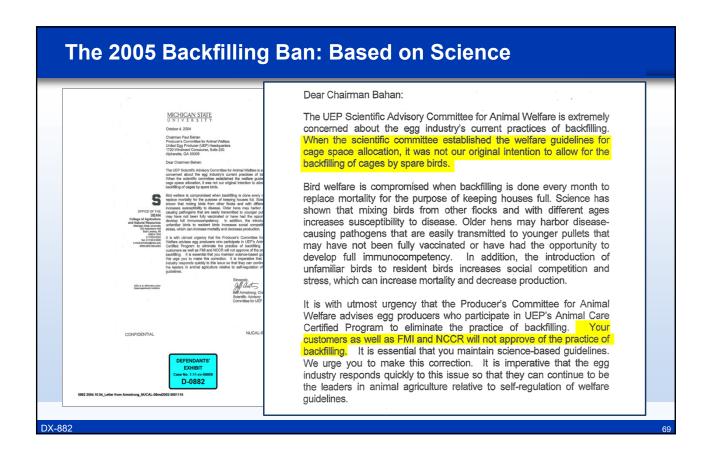






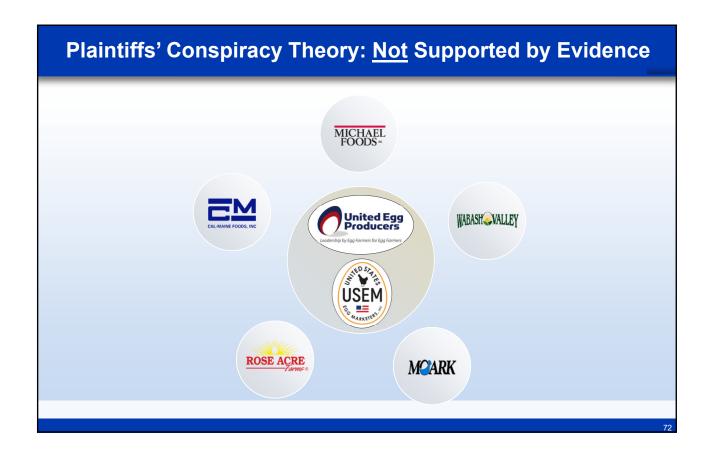


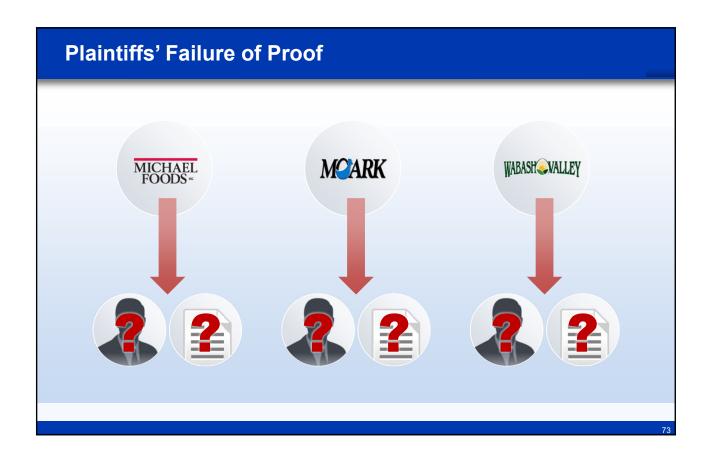






Plaintiffs' Conspiracy Theory about the Certified Program Fails





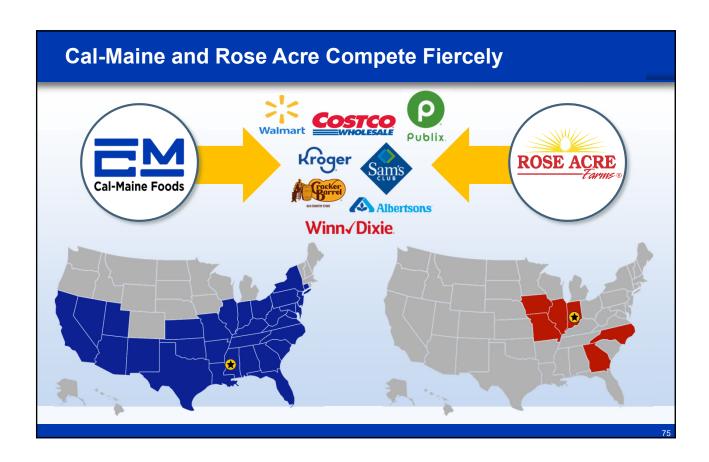
Instruction #32: Membership

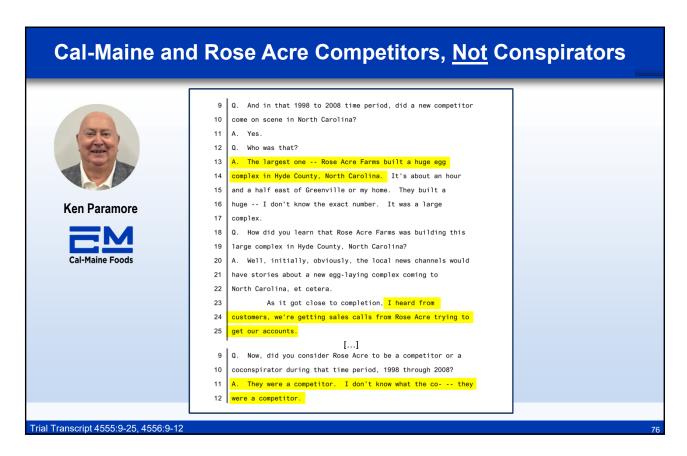
Before you can find that a Defendant was a member of the conspiracy alleged by Plaintiffs, the evidence must show that that defendant **knowingly joined** in the unlawful plan at its inception, or at some later time, **with the intent to further the purpose of the conspiracy**.

You may not find that a defendant or an alleged co-conspirator was a member of a conspiracy based only on its association with or knowledge of wrongdoing.

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Instruction #37: Market Power

An important factor in determining whether

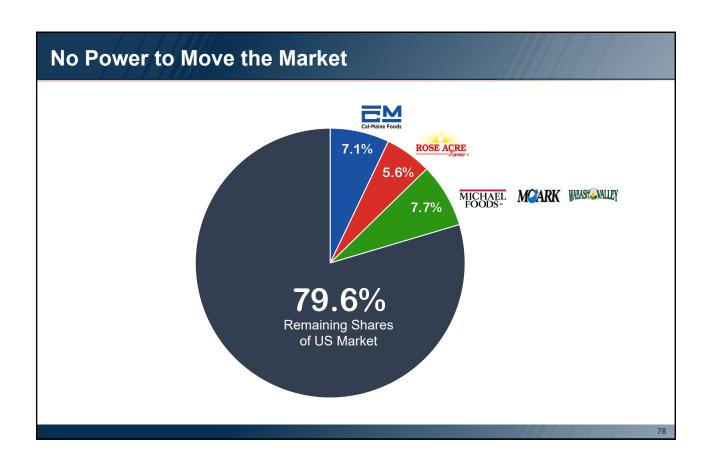
Defendants and the alleged co-conspirators possesses

market power is their market share, that is, its

percentage of the products or services sold in the relevant market by all competitors.

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Plaintiffs' "But-For" World Doesn't Prove Injury

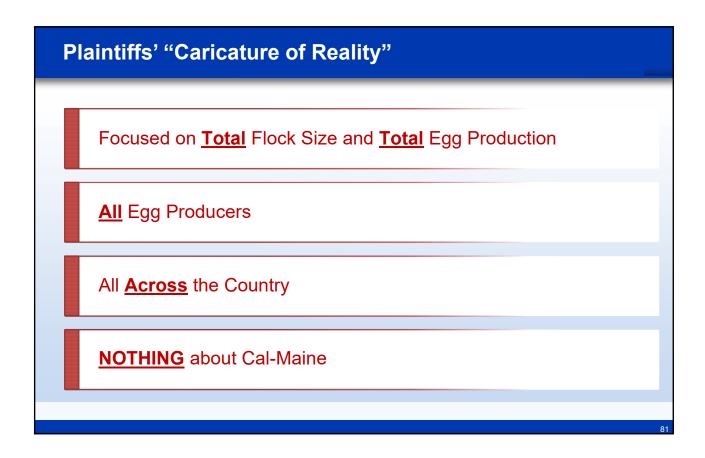
Plaintiffs' "But-For" World Is a "Caricature of Reality"

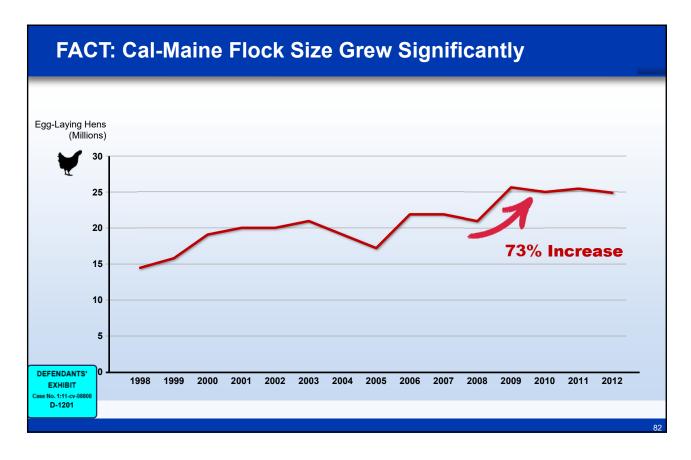


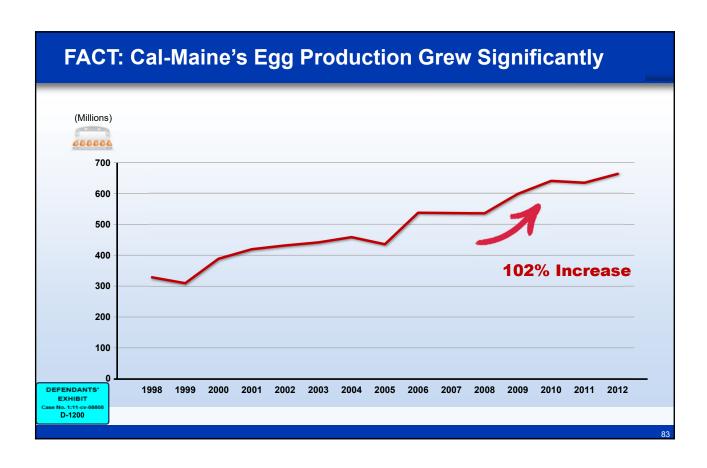
Dr. Baye

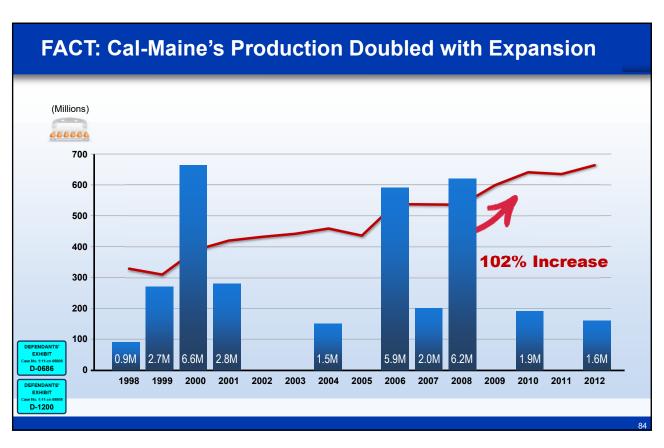
- 22 Q. And so this but-for world that you've created, that's
- built on assumptions, correct? 23
- A. Any model is built on assumptions, yes. 24
- Q. It's a model, it's a hypothetical, correct? 25
 - It's trying to model -- yeah, it's fair to say it's a
- caricature of reality.

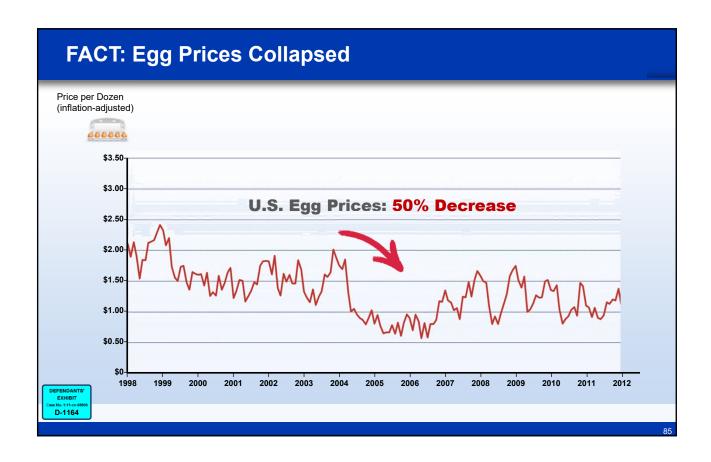
Trial Tr. 2833:22-2834:2

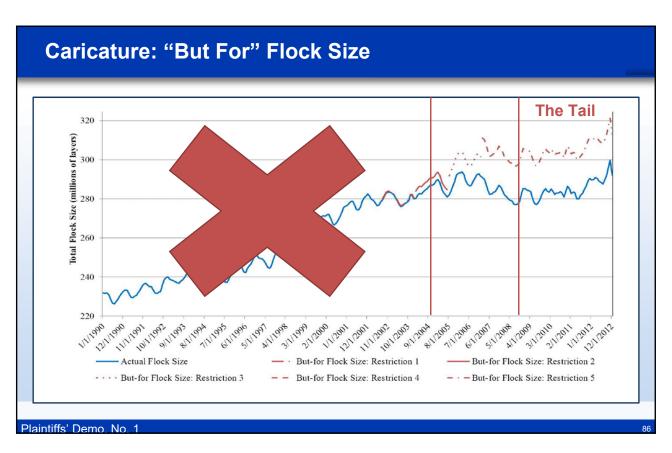


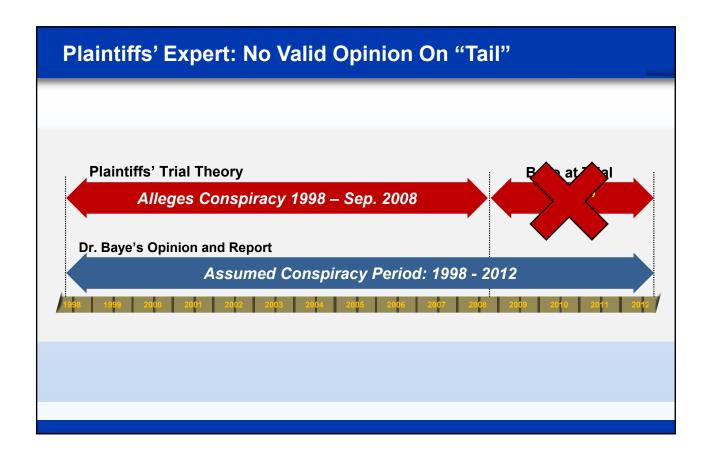


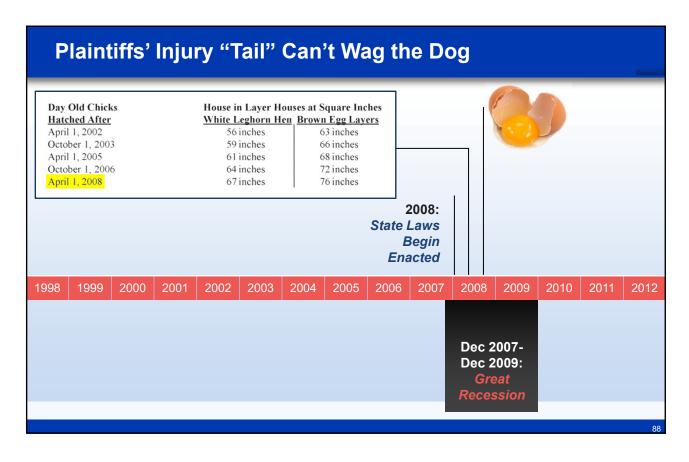












Plaintiffs' Failure of Proof On Market

Jury Instruction: Proof of a Relevant Market

"In evaluating whether various products are reasonably interchangeable or reasonable substitutes for each other, you may also consider ...

- the presence or absence of specialized vendors;
- the perceptions of either industry or the public as to whether the products are in separate markets;
- the views of the Plaintiffs and Defendants regarding whom their respective competitors are; and
- the existence or absence of different customer groups or distribution channels."



